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and Christian Mysticism, with the result that the essential characteristics of Christian Mysticism are seen to be common to all the religions considered. JAMES H. LEUBA.

Practical Dietetics, with Reference to Diet in Disease, by ALIDA FRANCES PATTEE. A. F. Pattee, Publisher, New York. pp. 300. Price, \$1.

Any home-maker will find this book valuable. It gives explicit directions and plain reasons. An inexperienced person, able to follow such directions, may prepare successfully and serve properly food for the sick or for those needing to be careful in diet. In a few pages and without wearisome detail food values are set forth. Rules follow for feeding the sick and for serving their food daintily. Over half the book consists in exact recipes for food and drink, with precise directions from the first step to the placing before the patient. One is not left to "season to taste." *Diet in Disease* takes sixty pages, *Diet in Infancy*, fifteen; "Practical Suggestions to the Nurse in the Sick-room" is especially useful to the novice; tables of measures, and two complete indexes make the last of the three hundred pages. The head of the household will find this volume an excellent supplement to her professional library. FLORENCE B. SANFORD.

BOOK NOTES.

Die Stofflichen Grundlagen der Vererbung im organischen Reich, von EDUARD STRASBURGER. Gustav Fischer, Jena, 1905. pp. 68.

In very many species the ova from which male and female arise is easily distinguishable by size, and this has favored the idea that sex is already determined in the egg. On the other hand, unfertilized eggs of bees produce males, that is, the so-called drones, while fertilized eggs produce females. Here, then, it would seem that fertilization determines the female sex. Some, however, hold, despite this, that bee eggs are male and female and that is only the female eggs are adapted to fertilization. Again the Hoffacker-Sadler law that male offspring predominate if the father is older than the mother and more girls are born if the mother is the older, and that the prospect for boys is but slightly greater than for girls if the father and mother are of the same age. So many objections have been raised against this law that it is at present uncertain. Still we cannot say that the exclusive influence of the female in determining sex is, at present, entirely disproven for the human race. For horses, Wilkens states, on the ground of copious statistics, that only the age of the mare affects sex, and that mares, when they are becoming older, tend to produce more stallions, no matter what the age of the male horse may be. Thus Strasburger thinks that, as in so many other cases, there may have been a division of labor between the male and female determination of sex, and that by giving it over to the egg a constant numerical relation of the sexes is best assured.

What advantage does an organism derive from the exchange of pangenes which apparently takes place in the gonotokonts within the fused ids and the effect of which is further increased by the division of the chromosomes? Weismann concluded that the products of the two sexes differed from each other in their content of the material of heredity. By the amphimixis of these products the visible individual differences of posterity arise. They, too, make possible the perma-